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EXAMINER				
TRAN, QUOC A				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/526,031

Applicant(s)

HULL ET AL.

Examiner

Quoc A. Tran

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 March 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4, 5, 8-13, 16, 17, 20-25, 28, 29, 32-36 and 44-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4, 5, 8-13, 16, 17, 20-25, 28, 29, 32-36 and 44-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 March 2008 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is a **Final** in response to amendment/remarks filed on 03/21/2008.

Claims 1, 4-5, 8-13, 16-17, 20-25, 28-29, 32-36, and 44-52, are pending. Claims 44-45 are currently amended to correct the typographical errors and dependency errors, which set forth in the previous office action dated 12/21/2007. Claims 2-3, 6-7, 14-15, 18-19, 26-27, 30-31, and 37-43 are previously canceled; thus the objection to claim 45 is hereby withdrawn. Claims 1, 4-5, 8-9, 1, 13, 16-17, 20-21, 23, 25, 28-29, 32-33, 35, and 46-52 were previously presented. Claims 10, 12, 22, 24, 34, and 36 were original presented. Effective filing date is **03/15/2000**, (Assignee: Ricoh).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4-5, 8-11, 13, 16-17, 20-23, 25, 28-29, 32-35, and 44-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over **Morris** et al US005420974A issued 05/30/1995 (hereinafter Morris), in view of **Schena** et al US006448979B1 filed 01/25/1999 (hereinafter Schena).

Art Unit: 2176

Regarding independent claim 1: Morris teaches:

a method comprising: creating a multimedia annotation for a paper document, the multimedia annotation representing at least one of an audio and a video clip,

(See Morris at Fig/ 9A-B and Col. 2, Lines 35-40, discloses scanned-in form, and are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA). Morris further discloses, if the box being defined is a check box, then the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object. The resulting directory and the image object of the overall scanned-in form are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA)-see Morris at Col. 2 Lines 20-30.)

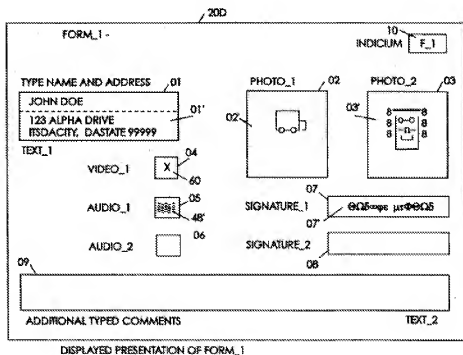
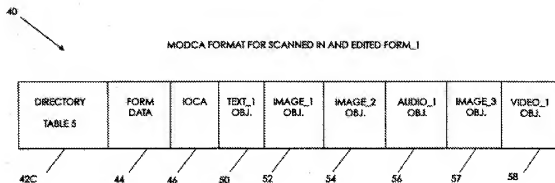


FIG. 9A

FIG. 9B



creating a first multimedia document by combining the paper document and the multimedia annotation represented by at least one of the audio sound and video clip,

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 35-40, discloses scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA). Morris further discloses, if the box being defined is a check box, then the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object. The resulting directory and the image object of the overall scanned-in form are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA)-see Morris at Col. 2 Lines 20-30.)

wherein the first multimedia document is generated as a part of reproducing the paper document via a document reproduction system, wherein the multimedia annotation is captured via an input device of the

document reproduction system while the paper document is being reproduced via the document reproduction system, wherein the captured multimedia annotation is encoded,

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 35-40, discloses scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA). Morris further discloses, if the box being defined is a check box, then the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object. The resulting directory and the image object of the overall scanned-in form are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA)-see Morris at Col. 2 Lines 20-30.

Also see Morris at Col. 2, Lines 25-40, discloses a filled-out hard copy of the form is desired to be entered into the image archiving system, the filled-out copy of the master form is scanned-in to the system. A special indicium is associated with each master form, which uniquely identifies that form and distinguishes it from all other master forms created for the system. The system reads the indicium from the scanned-in form and then accesses the MODCA envelope the directory for the master form is then accessed to obtain the coordinates of each component field on the scanned-in form. Then access the stored nonvisual object and play it back for the operator- See Morris at the Abstract.)

wherein the first multimedia document, which when scanned by a process, the process causes the printed multimedia annotation to be decoded, the at

least one of the audio sound and video clip to be extracted from the multimedia annotation,

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 25-40, discloses a filled-out hard copy of the form is desired to be entered into the image archiving system, the filled-out copy of the master form is scanned-in to the system. A special indicium is associated with each master form, which uniquely identifies that form and distinguishes it from all other master forms created for the system. The system reads the indicium from the scanned-in form and then accesses the MODCA envelope the directory for the master form is then accessed to obtain the coordinates of each component field on the scanned-in form.)

and the at least one extracted audio sound and video clip can be played via a multimedia player.

(See Morris at Col. 3, Lines 35-45, discloses when the check box is selected, the multimedia record is accessed from the MODCA envelope, for example, and is played. If it is an audio record, then the sound is played for the operator. If it is a video record, then a video cameo display window can be presented to the operator on the display screen and the video sequence played (i.e. played via a multimedia player).

In addition, Morris does not teach, but Schena teaches:

**multimedia annotation represented by a first bar code,
wherein the captured multimedia annotation is encoded within the first bar code,**

(See Schena at Col. 3 Lines 60-65, discloses high density barcodes.

Also see Schena Col. 1 lines 10-25, discloses multimedia information (i.e. audio, video) using a scanner for machine-readable code containing a link information corresponding to a provider information depicted on the printed medium).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morris's check box and the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA), to include a means of utilizing the barcode as taught by Schena, so that, when selected by a user (i.e. scanned document with the box is check as taught by Morris) the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document, and provides a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet word and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotate media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64 through col. 2. line 40).

Regarding independent claim 13,

Is directed to machine-readable medium providing instructions, which when executed by a set of one or more processors to perform the method of claim 1 which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale, Also See Morris at Fig. 1 and also at Col. 5, Lines 10-20.

Regarding independent claim 25,

Is directed to a computer system include a bus, a data storage, and a processor to perform the method of claim 1 which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale, Also See Morris at Fig. 1 and also at Col. 5, Lines 10-20.

Regarding claims 4, 16, and 28, Morris teaches:

wherein a location indicator associated with the multimedia annotation is placed on the first multimedia document, wherein the location indicator indicates where the multimedia annotation can be retrieved and played.

(See Morris at Col. 3, Lines 35-45, discloses when the check box is selected, the multimedia record is accessed from the MODCA envelope, for example, and is played. If it is an audio record, then the sound is played for the operator. If it is a video record, then a video cameo display window can be presented to the operator on the display screen and the video sequence played (i.e. played via a multimedia player).

Regarding claims 5, 17, and 29,

Morris does not expressly teach, but Schena teaches:

wherein the location indicator comprises a first Uniform Resource Locator (URL), and a second bar code, wherein the first URL is indicated in

plain text, and wherein the second bar code represents the first URL in an encrypted form.

(Schena col. 4, lines 45-55, discloses the link information corresponding to the provider information may include a universal resource locator (URL) (Schena col.1, line 64 through col. 2. line 40). In addition, the links can be encoded according to provider, for example UPC or ISBN numbers and any code may serve as the alphanumeric sequence.

Also See Schena at Col. 3 Lines 60-65, discloses high density barcodes. Under the broadest reasonable interpretation, The Examiner equates the claimed **bar code** as equivalent to the UPC or ISBN numbers and any code as taught by Schena. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*The annotation may be in different forms, such as, for example, a bar code containing an audio message or a URL indicating a link to a video clip*" at page 7 lines 15-18.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify schena's a user selectable object (i.e. the location indicator comprises a first Uniform Resource Locator (URL), and a second bar code, wherein the first URL is indicated in plain text, and wherein the second bar code represents the first URL in an encrypted form) providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. machine readable barcode), to includes a means of selecting by a user onto a check box, the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA) as taught by Morris. One of

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Schena and Morris are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet word and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotate media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64 through col. 2. line 40).

Regarding claims 8, 20, and 32, Morris teaches:

creating a second multimedia document by combining the image of the paper document and the multimedia annotation; and storing the image of the paper document and the multimedia annotation in a storage, wherein the second multimedia document is an electronic document associated with the first multimedia document which is a physical document.

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 35-40, discloses scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA). Morris further discloses, if the box being defined is a check box, then the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object. The resulting directory and the image object of the overall scanned-in form are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA)-see Morris at Col. 2 Lines 20-30.

Also see Morris at Col. 2, Lines 25-40, discloses a filled-out hard copy of the form is desired to be entered into the image archiving system, the filled-out copy of the master form is scanned-in to the system. A special indicium is associated with each master form, which uniquely identifies that form and distinguishes it from all other master forms created for the system. The system reads the indicium from the scanned-in form and then accesses the MODCA envelope the directory for the master form is then accessed to obtain the coordinates of each component field on the scanned-in form. Then access the stored nonvisual object and play it back for the operator- See Morris at the Abstract.)

generating an image of the paper document, the image of the paper document being unconsciously captured via the document reproduction system during the reproduction of the paper document without user intervention;

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 25-40, discloses a filled-out hard copy of the form is desired to be entered into the image archiving system, the filled-out copy of the master form is scanned-in to the system. A special indicium is associated with each master form, which uniquely identifies that form and distinguishes it from all other master forms created for the system. The system reads the indicium from the scanned-in form and then accesses the MODCA envelope the directory for the master form is then accessed to obtain the coordinates of each component field on the scanned-in form. Then access the stored nonvisual object and play it back for the operator- See Morris at the Abstract.)

Regarding **claims 9, 21, and 33**,

Morris does not expressly teach, but Schena teaches:

wherein a multimedia document is represented as a second Uniform Resource Locator (URL) printed on the first multimedia document, and wherein the image of the paper document and the multimedia annotation is accessed with the second URL,

(Schena col. 4, lines 45-55, discloses the link information corresponding to the provider information may include a universal resource locator (URL) (Schena col.1, line 64 through col. 2. line 40). In addition, the links can be encoded according to provider, for example UPC or ISBN numbers and any code may serve as the alphanumeric sequence.

Also See Schena at Col. 3 Lines 60-65, discloses high density barcodes. Under the broadest reasonable interpretation, The Examiner equates the claimed **bar code** as equivalent to the UPC or ISBN numbers and any code as taught by Schena. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*The annotation may be in different forms, such as, for example, a bar code containing an audio message or a URL indicating a link to a video clip*" at page 7 lines 15-18.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify schena's a user selectable object (i.e. the location indicator comprises a first Uniform Resource Locator (URL), and a second bar code, wherein the first URL is indicated in plain text, and wherein the second bar code represents the first URL in an encrypted form) providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded

information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. machine readable barcode), so that, when selected by a user the barcode would access a segment of video file which references scanned document as taught by Morris. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Schena and Morris are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet world and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotated media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64

*Regarding **claims 10, 22, and 34,***

Morris does not expressly teach, but Schena teaches:

wherein a third bar code is used to represent a second URL

(Schena col. 4, lines 45-55, discloses the link information corresponding to the provider information may include a universal resource locator (URL) (Schena col.1, line 64 through col. 2. line 40). In addition, the links can be encoded according to provider, for example UPC or ISBN numbers and any code may serve as the alphanumeric sequence.

Also See Schena at Col. 3 Lines 60-65, discloses high density barcodes. Under the broadest reasonable interpretation, The Examiner equates the claimed **bar code** as equivalent to the UPC or ISBN numbers and any code as taught by Schena.

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*The annotation may be in different forms, such as, for example, a bar code containing an audio message or a URL indicating a link to a video clip*" at page 7 lines 15-18.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify schena's a user selectable object (i.e. the location indicator comprises a first Uniform Resource Locator (URL), and a second bar code, wherein the first URL is indicated in plain text, and wherein the second bar code represents the first URL in an encrypted form) providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. machine readable barcode), so that, when selected by a user the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document as taught by Morris. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Schena and Morris are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet word and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotate media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64

Regarding claims 11, 23, and 35, Morris teaches:

wherein the recipient is specified by a user via an interface of the document reproduction system when the user reproduces the paper document using the document reproduction system.

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 35-40, discloses scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA). Morris further discloses, if the box being defined is a check box, then the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object. The resulting directory and the image object of the overall scanned-in form are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA)-see Morris at Col. 2 Lines 20-30.)

In addition, Morris does not expressly teach, but Schena teaches:

automatically sending a second multimedia document to a recipient by electronic mail as a part of reproducing the paper document via the document reproduction system,

(See Schena at Col. 4 lines 35, discloses the link information was published or located, along with message-specific information. The examiner equates the claimed automatically sending a second multimedia document to a recipient by electronic mail as equivalent to link information was published or located, along with a message as taught by Schena.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify schena's automatically sending a second multimedia document to a

recipient by electronic mail as a part of reproducing the paper document, so that, a user can accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document as taught by Morris. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Schena and Morris are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet word and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotate media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64 through col. 2. line 40).

*Regarding **claim 44**, Morris teaches:*

wherein the first multimedia document is a physical document having the first check box printed thereon, which when scanned by a scanning device, causes the first check box to be decoded and the audio sound to be extracted from the first check box, and wherein the extracted audio sound is capable of being played via an audio player.

(See Morris at Col. 3, Lines 35-45, discloses when the check box is selected, the multimedia record is accessed from the MODCA envelope, for example, and is played. If it is an audio record, then the sound is played for the operator. If it is a video record, then a video cameo display window can be presented to the operator on the display screen and the video sequence played (i.e. played via a multimedia player).

In addition, Morris does not expressly teach, but Schena teaches:

bar code,

(See Schena at Col. 3 Lines 60-65, discloses high density barcodes.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morris's check box and the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA), to include a means of utilizing the barcode as taught by Schena, so that, when selected by a user (i.e. scanned document with the box is check as taught by Morris) the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document, and provides a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet word and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotate media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64 through col. 2. line 40).

*Regarding **claim 45**, Morris teaches:*

**capturing an audio sound of the multimedia annotation from a user
using a microphone of the input device to annotate the paper document to
create a multimedia paper document.**

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 5-20, discloses sound records, Video records, sequential animation sequence records, and the like, such multimedia objects being characterized

in that their presentation requires duration of time. It is within the scope of the invention that check boxes can also be used to represent visual fields such as other image objects, other text objects, other vector graphics objects, etc. Morris at Col. 3 Lines 10-15, discloses the steps that allow a user to add new recorded segments of audio, video, etc. for any page of data. It is inherently including the use of Microphone and Video camera in order to record sound and Video as taught by Morris.)

*Regarding **claim 46**, Morris teaches:*

wherein the microphone is automatically activated when the user selects a reproduction function of the document reproduction system to reproduce the paper document.

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 17 -60, discloses sound records, Video records, sequential animation sequence records, and the like, such multimedia objects being characterized in that their presentation requires duration of time. It is within the scope of the invention that check boxes can also be used to represent visual fields such as other image objects, other text objects, other vector graphics objects, etc. Morris at Col. 3 Lines 10-15, discloses the steps that allow a user to add new recorded segments of audio, video, etc. for any page of data. It is inherently including the use of Microphone and Video camera in order to record sound and Video as taught by Morris. Also Morris discloses if the object is a nonvisual field object, such as a voice object, then the operator is prompted to input the voice record. Also, the audio check box corresponding to the audio record is highlighted- see Morris at Col. 4 Lines 1-15.)

Claim 47, Morris teaches:

**capturing a video clip of the multimedia annotation from a user
using a video camera of the input device to annotate the paper document
to create a multimedia paper document.**

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 5-20, discloses sound records, Video records, sequential animation sequence records, and the like, such multimedia objects being characterized in that their presentation requires a duration of time. It is within the scope of the invention that check boxes can also be used to represent visual fields such as other image objects, other text objects, other vector graphics objects, etc. Morris at Col. 3 Lines 10-15, discloses the steps that allow a user to add new recorded segments of audio, video, etc. for any page of data. It is inherently including the use of Microphone and Video camera in order to record sound and Video as taught by Morris.)

Claim 48, Morris teaches:

**wherein the video camera is automatically activated when the user
selects a reproduction function of the document reproduction system to
reproduce the paper document.**

(See Morris at fig. 9 and Col. 9, Line 45 through Col, 10, Line 5, discloses Step 1040 determines whether a video check box has been marked. In the example shown in FIG. 9A, the video check box 04 has been marked with the mark X which is reference 60. Step 1040 then prompts the operator to input the video record. Step 1042 forms a video object content architecture (VDOCA) object 58. Step 1044 stores the object 58 in the

MODCA envelope 40, as is shown in FIG. 9B and adds the object name " VIDEO-1" as the pointer in the check box 04 line of the directory 42C (Table 5). It then adds the object name " VIDEO-1" and the media address " MODCA-VOCA" in the video data line of the directory 42C (Table 5). It is inherently including the use of Microphone and Video camera in order to record sound and Video as taught by Morris.)

Claim 49, Morris teaches:

**in response to a request to retrieve a second multimedia document,
performing a content-based search for the requested multimedia document
within the storage based on the content of the multimedia annotation
associated with the requested multimedia document.**

(See Morris at Col. 3, Lines 35-45, discloses when the check box is selected, the multimedia record is accessed from the MODCA envelope, for example, and is played. If it is an audio record, then the sound is played for the operator. If it is a video record, then a video cameo display window can be presented to the operator on the display screen and the video sequence played (i.e. played via a multimedia player).

Claims 50-52, Morris teaches:

**wherein the content-based search is performed by OCR, audio
speech recognition, or video face recognition techniques on the
multimedia annotations of the multimedia documents being searched,**

(See Morris at Col. 2, Lines 35-40, discloses scanned-in form (i.e. OCR), are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA). Morris further discloses, if the box being defined is a check box, then the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object. The resulting directory and the image object of the overall scanned-in form are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA)-see Morris at Col. 2 Lines 20-30.)

Claims 12, 24, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over Morris et al US005420974A issued 05/30/1995 (hereinafter Morris), in view of Schena et al US006448979B1 filed 01/25/1999 (hereinafter Schena), and further in view of Halliday et al., US 5,880,740 filed 7/12/1996 (hereinafter Halliday).

Regarding claims 12, 24, and 36,

Morris, and Schena do not teach, but Halliday teaches:

wherein the recipient receives the image of the paper document and the multimedia annotation in the form of Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME).

(See Halliday at Col. 8 Lines 5-28, discloses MIME.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morris and Schena teaching of using a scanner capable of receiving data such as machine-readable code from a printed medium, so that, when selected by a user the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned

document as taught by Morris, to includes MIME functionality as taught by Halliday. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination provide a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet word and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotate media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64 through col. 2. line 40), and provides a composite document as a MIME attachment to an email message and sent via an conventional email utility, such as the popular Eudora, America Online, or Netscape Navigator mail programs (see Halliday at Col. 7, Line 39, and Col. 8 Lines 10-15).

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

Brief description of cited prior art:

Morris [hereinafter Morris] discloses scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA), at Col. 3, lines 35-45. Morris further discloses at the Abstract, a multimedia document form system enables the definition, manipulation, storage and editing of a form which contains multimedia objects. For example an audio object will be entered in digitized form and stored in association with the form. When the form is then displayed on a visual display device, the corresponding check box is highlighted to indicate to the operator the presence of a nonvisual presentation object which is stored in association with the form. The operator can then select the check box with a mouse, and the system will then access the stored nonvisual object and play it back for the operator, See the Abstract.

Schena [hereinafter Schena] discloses the machine-readable code on the paper is used to communicate corresponding multimedia information when the machine-readable code is read by a scanner. The URL encoded in the machine-readable code points to a multimedia file. Thus, the machine-readable code on the printed medium annotates the printed medium with the referenced multimedia file, thus combining the printed medium with virtual multimedia. In combining the multimedia presentation with the printed medium, Schena has created a multimedia document of the claimed invention (See Schena the Abstract) and also Schena in col. 2 lines 6-8 that the multimedia annotation may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information.

Beginning on page 12 of the Remarks (hereinafter the remarks), Applicant argues the following issues, which are accordingly addressed below.

Rejection of Claims 1, 4-5, 8-11, 13, 16-17, 20-23, 25, 28-29, 32-35, and 44-52 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Morris in view of Schena:

Firstly: Applicant argues, the combination of Morris and Schena fail to teach " *a multimedia document with a barcode encoding audio and/or video clips such that the audio and/or video clips may be subsequently extracted and played from the barcode,*" because Morris and Schena do not teach or suggest: "encode" at least the one of an audio sound and a video clip within a first barcode, but rather describes that audio, video, or animation associated with a document is stored in a storage directory for the document, and a pointer in the document points to the storage location, See the remarks Page 14, the second and third para).

The examiner disagrees.

For purposes of responding to Applicant's argument, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of Claim 1.

As discuss in the rejection above, specifically Morris discloses scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA), at Col. 3, lines 35-45. Morris further discloses at the Abstract, a multimedia document form

system enables the definition, manipulation, storage and editing of a form which contains multimedia objects. For example an audio object will be entered in digitized form and stored in association with the form. When the form is then displayed on a visual display device, the corresponding check box is highlighted to indicate to the operator the presence of a nonvisual presentation object which is stored in association with the form. The operator can then select the check box with a mouse, and the system will then access the stored nonvisual object and play it back for the operator, See the Abstract.

In addition, Schena discloses, the machine-readable code on the paper is used to communicate corresponding multimedia information when the machine-readable code is read by a scanner. The URL encoded in the machine-readable code points to a multimedia file. Thus, the machine-readable code on the printed medium annotates the printed medium with the referenced multimedia file, thus combining the printed medium with virtual multimedia. In combining the multimedia presentation with the printed medium, Schena has created a multimedia document of the claimed invention (See Schena the Abstract) and also Schena in col. 2 lines 6-8 that the multimedia annotation may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information. Also, Schena further discloses multimedia annotation represented by a first bar code, wherein the captured multimedia annotation is encoded within the first bar code, in that the multimedia information (i.e. audio, video) using a scanner for machine-readable code containing a link information corresponding to a provider information depicted on the printed medium,

see Schena Col. 1 lines 10-25. Also Schena at Col. 3 Lines 60-65, discloses high density barcodes.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morris's check box and the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA), to include a means of utilizing the barcode as taught by Schena, so that, when selected by a user (i.e. scanned document with the box is check as taught by Morris) the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document, and provides a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet word and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotate media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64 through col. 2. line 40).

Therefore, Morris and Schena clearly teach a multimedia document with a barcode encoding audio and/or video clips such that the audio and/or video clips may be subsequently extracted and played from the barcode as claimed.

Secondly: Applicant argues, "The link described by Schena, whether it is a standard, enhanced, or high density barcode, only provides a pointer to a location where the encoded annotation may be obtained. The link, itself, however is not described by

Schena as being encoded such that it can be played as a voice or video clip in a media player." See the remarks Page 14 fourth para → Page 15).

The examiner disagrees.

For purposes of responding to Applicant's argument, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of Claim 1.

As discuss in the rejection above, Firstly, the Applicant invention specification discloses, "*The annotation may be in different forms, such as, for example, a bar code containing an audio message or a URL indicating a link to a video clip.*" (Applicants invention specification page 7 lines 15-18). Where the Examiner interpreted the claimed in light of the specification, thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute applicant's barcode with applicant's URL indicating a link to a video clip to provide access to a video clip. Secondly, Applicant admitted, "*the multimedia annotation may be a bar code*", the phrase "may be" rendering the uncertainty of choice, which is not limited only to the barcode and not to a URL indicating a link to a video clip.

To clarify, the Examiner introduce Morris reference as discuss in the rejection above, specifically, discloses an audio object will be entered in digitized form and stored in association with the form. When the form is then displayed on a visual display device, the corresponding check box is highlighted to indicate to the operator the presence of a nonvisual presentation object which is stored in association with the form. The operator

can then select the check box with a mouse, and the system will then access the stored nonvisual object and play it back for the operator, See the Abstract.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morris's check box and the sub-type is defined as audio, video, image, text, or other type object scanned-in form, are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA), to include a means of utilizing the barcode as taught by Schena, so that, when selected by a user (i.e. scanned document with the box is check as taught by Morris) the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document, and provides a predictable result of the bridging the gap between the virtual multimedia-based of the Internet word and the physical world of printed media, wherein the annotate media may contain one or more of textual, audio, or video information, and the customer premises equipment ("CPE"), serving as the receiver, plays multimedia sequence (Schena col.1, lines 5-15, col. 1 line 64 through col. 2. line 40).

Therefore, Morris and Schena clearly teach a multimedia document with a barcode encoding audio and/or video clips such that the audio and/or video clips may be subsequently extracted and played from the barcode as claimed.

Thirdly: Applicant argues that Morris fail to teach, "*multimedia annotation is captured via an input device of the document reproduction system while the paper document is being reproduced via the document reproduction system*" because Morris merely

receives an address where content is stored, but does not capture the content via input device, See the remarks Page 16-17.

The examiner disagrees.

For purposes of responding to Applicant's argument, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of Claim 1.

As discuss in the rejection above, as discuss in the rejection above, specifically Morris discloses scanned-in form (capture via input device), are stored in a mixed object document content architecture envelope (MODCA), at Col. 3, lines 35-45. Morris further discloses at the Abstract, a multimedia document form system enables the definition, manipulation, storage and editing of a form which contains multimedia objects. For example an audio object will be entered in digitized form and stored in association with the form. When the form is then displayed on a visual display device, the corresponding check box is highlighted to indicate to the operator the presence of a nonvisual presentation object which is stored in association with the form. The operator can then select the check box with a mouse, and the system will then access the stored nonvisual object and play it back for the operator (reproducing via reproduction system), See the Abstract.

Thus, Morris and Schena clearly teach multimedia annotation is captured via an input device of the document reproduction system while the paper document is being reproduced via the document reproduction system as claimed.

Accordingly, for at least all the above evidence claims 1, 4-5, 8-11, 13, 16-17, 20-23, 25, 28-29, 32-35, and 44-52 remain rejected at least at this time,

Conclusion

Accordingly **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon through Fri 8AM - 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on (571)272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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